

# THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY MUST BE PRESERVED.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1850.

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## THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

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**WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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### Speech of Hon. Robert Strange, Delivered at the Southern Rights Meeting, in Wil- mington, January 31, 1850.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Perhaps more personal matters may seem out of place on an occasion like the present, but one does not like to appear before the public in a false position. I would not have appeared here to obtrude my views and my position upon the people of New Hanover and Wilmington—but wish it understood that I have attended this meeting and taken part in its deliberations at the special request of a number of friends, residents in this place.

It is a solemn thing to see an assembly of seditious and respectable men, embracing all parties and every employment, with anxious faces, enquiring of each other—What is to be done? It indicates some great evil, either existing or feared. This is no holiday occasion. We have not met to rejoice over the birth of a nation. We have not met to celebrate the triumphs of its manhood and vigor. But it is to contemplate the greatest nation upon earth laboring under the present symptoms of nervous disease, perhaps of dissolution, threatened with convulsions which may dislocate every joint in its mighty frame and tear asunder its gigantic limbs. To endeavor, if possible, are it too late, to apply some remedy that may avert such dreadful consequences, and soothe the irritated nerves before they become fully excited, is an glad thing. Wilmington is among the earliest points of the State to engage in this important work. Petersburg has been called the cockade of Virginia. With equal propriety may Wilmington be called the cockade of North Carolina. In everything noble, generous and public spirited, she is the first to act, and to act efficiently. It is but in character, then, for her to be on this occasion among the first to rise and speak. It is not a warm and vital current, that may give pulsation to every artery near and distant in our wide spread State. But the question is—What should we do? We desire to soothe and to save the life of the patient, and not further to excite, when excitement is already so great as to threaten the most alarming symptoms of nervous disease, perhaps of dissolution, from imbecile timidity, withhold such a decided course of practice as may shield us from the imputation of suffering the patient to die for want of remedies sufficiently strong and active.

That the South has been wronged, and is threatened with yet more serious wrongs, no one can deny. But do not suppose that we are completely lost as if swallowed up in the ocean wave. We have been already made with sufficient animation by my friends who have preceded me. It is not my purpose to inflame your feelings, but to aid in the enquiry how those wrongs are to be met? I further expression on the part of this meeting, further than is done by the resolutions on your table, would be premature and unavailing. This is not a time for our warm, heartfelt attachment to the Union, while at the same time we declare that, as honor and a just sense of the claims of their posterity induced our Revolutionary fathers to sever the ties of blood and political association when they could no longer be maintained but at the expense of these, so should the same necessity imperiously demand of us, that we sever the ties of blood and political association when they could no longer be maintained but at the expense of these. We desire to make every effort for the preservation of the Union; and we meet not for the purpose of discussing a plan of dissolution, but to devise one by which it can be prevented. This is not a time for us to be in a primary meeting to attempt further than to devise some mode by which we may have an opportunity of a grave and deliberate conference with all those who stand related to the subject in like manner with ourselves. Not to forestall, by any expression in advance of our own views, the free and unobscured discussion of the subject, is not a conference in all we should decide upon; and even that conference only in the event that future developments may make its necessity more apparent. The distant period, therefore, of the first Monday in June next, we would fix upon for the meeting at Nashville. In the mean time, the further action of Congress, and of those who regard the subject at North, will enable us to judge more properly whether such meeting be necessary and what that meeting ought to do. This initiative step is particularly called for on the part of North Carolina, for it is greatly to be feared her position is much misunderstood by both the parties to this great question. Our extent of territory, our population, and our position together with those geographical disadvantages which prevent that speedy interchange of sentiment between one portion and another of the people, enjoyed by other States, renders it necessarily very slow in collecting, and, therefore, in expressing, the public sentiment of our State. This slowness of expression is usually attributed to some peculiarity in the people themselves, involving the imputation of a betan stupidity or phlegmatic indifference. Never was there a greater error. In no part of the Union are the pulsations of the heart warmer, or the operations of the intellect more active, than among the people of this State. But from the causes already assigned, our aggregation is not altogether convenient, and these individual characteristics of the population everywhere have must have attained a certain volume before its action can be felt; and this volume must be in proportion to the numbers and space upon and within which it is to act.

The public sentiment of North Carolina, therefore, upon this great question, is not yet understood and heard at home. It is important that it should be understood both at home and abroad, and now is the time to begin its expression. This expression must begin somewhere and in some way, and I know no place or way at and in which it can better begin than here, in the adoption of these resolutions. They embody, I believe, the true sentiments of the people of North Carolina, and it is all-important that it should be known that they do. It is important to our own position among our sister States. It will have a decided effect on the controversy now going on. I fear some of our Southern brethren look upon us with contemptuous doubt, construing our silence as a denial of the flesh pots of Egypt, or a dastardly fear of the consequences to which an expression of our opinions may lead. These doubts should be dispelled, for our honor and for the success of the common cause. I fear greatly too, that the leaders of our rights, from the South, are impatiently calculating that they may count on an ally in the North. They are mistaken. We would lead them to prevent these erroneous opinions upon Southern rights, which so seriously threaten this Union, than a conviction that the whole South will be found one and undivided in maintaining these rights at every sacrifice.

"Men crush the worm, but pause before they wake  
The sleeping venom of the folded serpent given,  
On one side, and calculated on by the other,  
than any other Southern State. Without meaning to  
provoke, then, let her proclaim that she knows her  
rights, and knowing, will maintain them. Let her  
boldly unfurl her flag, the glorious stripes and stars  
of the Union, mailed to the flag-staff of the Constitu-  
tion. But should that flag-staff be broken and cast  
away, let her own original flag, as one of thirteen in-  
dependent States that formed that Constitution, be  
found waving with the liberty cap conspicuous there-  
on, in the place where floated the torn, tattered and  
dishonored flag of the Union. But Heaven forbid  
that this event should ever happen! Perhaps it is  
true that by the administration of the General Gov-  
ernment burdens and advantages of the Union have  
been very unequally distributed; that a much larger  
portion of the revenue, by an unwise and unjust sys-  
tem of taxation, has been collected from the south than  
from other parts of the Union, and that by a still more  
unequal expenditure of the revenue in the different  
parts thereof, the south has been impoverished, and  
the other portions of the Union enriched. Be it so,  
this, we have contributed more than our portion to  
the wealth of the Union by our great staple produc-  
tions, and more than our portion to her glory in her  
achievements in arms. But grant that, in these things  
injustice may have been done, and that it is likely  
will be done, and that it is likely will be done, un-  
fortunate, what are considerations such as these, to  
the many advantages the Union has, and we trust  
will continue to afford us? It is better to enjoy a  
moral in peace and security, than to have great riches  
constantly exposed to the grasp of the spoiler, and  
which can only be held amid the din of arms and the  
outpouring of blood. This peace and security, this  
Union, under the constitution, has so far afforded us.  
A peace and security we could no longer hope to en-  
joy after its dissolution. Even among ourselves,  
strife would be inevitable. This Union could not be  
dissolved without involving a long and bloody strife  
among the members composing it. Grant for a mo-  
ment, that one portion of the States are not willing  
to acquiesce in the quiet secession of another portion  
from the Union, what would become of our vast  
domain—of our armaments, and the countless items  
composing the public treasure? Would the seceding  
States be willing to surrender all interest in these?  
Certainly not. The same considerations of honor and  
just regard to posterity which would prompt seces-  
sion, would prompt them to insist on equal rights  
as a portion of what had been acquired by the com-  
mon suffering. But would those claiming to be ad-  
herents to this Union, agree to just partition? We  
need not hope it; and the sword, the only earthly ar-  
bitrator between disputing communities, would have  
its decision in blood. Nor would one decision be  
final; for the source from whence they proceeded, lit-  
igation would probably be protracted through indefi-  
nite ages. But if this were not so, there are family  
jewels belonging to this great confederacy, which ad-  
mit of no partition. To whom would belong the sac-  
red mementoes of our Revolutionary Fathers? Which  
would inherit the imperishable laurels gathered  
in the year of 1776? And to those yet green and  
recking with the blood of our valorous sons, lately  
won in the campaign in Mexico, would have no just  
claimants.

All these national trophies would cease to be of  
value, for no one would be left to appropriate them.  
But do not suppose that we are completely lost as if  
swallowed up in the ocean wave. We have been already  
made with sufficient animation by my friends who have  
preceded me. It is not my purpose to inflame your  
feelings, but to aid in the enquiry how those wrongs  
are to be met? I further expression on the part of  
this meeting, further than is done by the resolutions  
on your table, would be premature and unavailing.

Who is there, either at the north or south, that is  
willing to see the sponge of oblivion sweep over the  
record that speaks of the gallant doings—the holy  
brotherhood—the profound wisdom—the great moral  
achievements of the people of the United States of  
America? Is the proud distinction of an American  
citizen to be lost? And to those yet green and  
recking with the blood of our valorous sons, lately  
won in the campaign in Mexico, would have no just  
claimants. We would fix upon for the meeting at  
Nashville. In the mean time, the further action of  
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We would lead them to prevent these erroneous  
opinions upon Southern rights, which so seriously  
threaten this Union, than a conviction that the whole  
South will be found one and undivided in maintain-  
ing these rights at every sacrifice.

if come it must, let us be prepared for the duties it  
shall demand, and with many hearts, to sacrifice  
every thing for the domestic altar, the rights of  
our posterity, and our sacred honor.

Mr. President, I rejoice once more to see meetings  
held in our State without respect of parties. It is  
almost the only cheering circumstance growing out of  
this sectional question, that brings us nearer to  
each other at home. The sense of common danger  
wakes up within us those kindly feelings which par-  
tisan bitterness had subdued. The danger which we  
are now contemplating, and against which we are  
endeavoring to provide, is in part the bitter fruit of  
party strife. Year after year, for many years, has  
party spirit been increasing in bitterness; it has en-  
gendered the relations of social life. It has destroyed  
those associations by which fitting for office ought  
properly to be tested—capacity and integrity. And  
men of all parties have come to make availability the  
only question in our elections. This is the same  
spirit which leads on at the north the heterogeneous  
army now making war upon southern rights.

In conclusion, permit me to say that we of the  
south, and not the north, are in a more dangerous  
some extent, our blood will be upon our own heads,  
the worst should come. We have in a good degree,  
pandered to the factious spirit of local distinctions.  
In many respects we have acted most unwisely and  
unjustly to our brethren at the north—we have not  
made proper allowances for the position of public  
men, and the standards by which fitting for office  
ought properly to be tested—capacity and integrity. And  
men of all parties have come to make availability the  
only question in our elections. This is the same  
spirit which leads on at the north the heterogeneous  
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"Compound for sine he has a mind to  
By damning those he's not inclined to."

We shall never gain anything in the present state  
of the world by an argument in the abstract. But we  
can appeal to the regard of our northern brethren for  
the compromise of the Constitution—to their sense of  
interest in preserving their political association with us,  
and allowing us to make in quiet those staples from  
which they chiefly derive their wealth—to their sense of  
justice to us and to those of blood which are stronger  
between us and them, than between them and the  
South. These dispassionate and wise men who respect  
these views, and who, upon constitutional principles  
would have us stand by, we have caused to be killed  
off politically by requiring them to stand out and  
proclaim themselves pro-slavery men before any ar-  
gument could be heard. Just as we would  
be for a General, and we would be for a battle, to re-  
quire his soldiers to stand out and be shot at with  
loaded rifles, that he might know whether they could  
be relied upon in the day of battle. Quite as reason-  
able would it be for one to say to another who  
professed to be his friend, that he would never be-  
lieve him until he should openly declare his views  
upon the subject of slavery. A man would not risk  
at the South by voicing pro-slavery opinions in the  
abstract, or in any other way. But it is not so at the  
North. It can never be done there without some  
moral risk; for such sentiments are against a strong  
current which no wise man would like to encounter,  
but on some urgent necessity, for the great good  
to be achieved, well knowing that when the great  
evil is at the risk of drowning. We have not con-  
sidered this; and one after another we have need-  
lessly sacrificed useful northern men by compelling  
them to avow pro-slavery opinions on insufficient  
occasions. And even after compelling them to this  
needless display of friendship—when they thought  
themselves exposed to the charge of moral  
artillery for our gratification, we have told them  
that we still distrusted them because they were north-  
ern men, and for no other reason, and refused to  
count on their confidence. Thus have we been contin-  
ually weakening ourselves, and but for our own folly,  
I am persuaded where we have now a corporate  
guard at the north, and a legion of statesmen in the  
South in the defence of the constitution. But still I  
have a strong confidence that there is sufficient polit-  
ical integrity and good sense at the north, to aid us  
in averting the consequences to which we are appre-  
hensively looking; and that all that is needed, is that  
they shall know that we will be true to ourselves.  
We will not manfully defend them when they have  
committed their political fortunes to the cause  
of honor and justice to the south.

For these reasons, I think we should cause our-  
selves to be represented in the Nashville Convention.  
And that is all that it would be wise for us at  
present to determine, on this all-important subject.  
Being done, our glorious Union in consequence of  
indefinite agency growing and spreading until the stars  
upon its banner shall become a countless host; and like  
the blue canopy of heaven, which it represents, be look-  
ed up to by men of all nations with reverential awe.

Mr. STANLEY, of North Carolina, is profusely quoted  
at the North, to show that under no excess of pro-  
vocation and wrong, will the South resort to any  
unjust measures. He is quoted as saying, "I will  
Mr. Stanley, undoubtedly has given pledges to keep  
the peace, under whatever provocation; and, in his  
recent speech, he even set up some cock-sparrow  
pretensions to speak for North Carolina. But there are  
circumstances in which Mr. Stanley is as belligerent  
as any living man; and, in this very speech finding  
Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama, a Methodist clergyman, in-  
vited him to attack him with the fury of a  
wild beast. Even he, therefore, is not opposed to  
resistance, on principle. It is not peace, but safety,  
that he holds sacred.

We neither see symptoms of submission on the  
part of the South, nor do we see anything in the pro-  
cess, to justify her in changing her proud attitude  
into a supplicating posture. Measures of self-protec-  
tion, Mr. Stanley has made a great speech, and all  
things considered, a magnificent one; but it has as  
yet received no solid mass of approval from the North.  
Charles Mercur.

### Southern Rights Convention.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 11, 1850.

The Delegates from the Southern States to the  
7th Congressional District, having met in the Maso-  
nic Hall on motion of D. G. McRae, the Convention  
was temporarily organized, by appointing Col.  
O. R. Kennan, Chairman, and A. J. Grady, and Wm.  
H. Bayne, Secretaries.

On motion, a Committee of one Delegate from each  
county was appointed to report upon the Convention.  
The committee consisted of: D. G. McRae, Cam-  
berland; Stephen Graham, Duplin; Thos. J. Morisey, Sampson; F. George, Columbus; Abas-  
don Davis, Robeson; Isaac Wright, Bladen; Edward  
W. Sanders, Onslow; James Cassey, New Hanover;  
Wm. N. Whitted, Bladen; James H. Pritchard,  
Brunswick.

The above Committee having retired to perform  
their duty, the list of Delegates to the Convention  
was called, and the following Delegates answered to  
their names:

New Hanover—G. J. McRae, Thos. Loring, Jno.  
C. Wood, N. N. Nixon, E. St. George, J. M. Foy,  
John Howard, James Cassey, David Reid, James  
Jones, James P. Moore, John McAnslan, James Mc-  
Intyre, A. Rochelle, John Shepherd, J. B. Pigford,  
T. H. Tate, James Harrel, Joel Moore, Thos. H.  
Williams, James Cassey, John B. Bannerman, A. G.  
Hall, T. D. Meares.

Duplin—Stephen Graham, J. Pearsall, D. Bow-  
den, Isaac Wright, Col. C. D. Hill, Dr. Faison, Jas.  
A. Jernan, Zach. Smith, Jr. Blaney Williams, J. A.  
Grady, George Smith, James Dickson, James G.  
Stokes, David Sloan, Hampton Sullivan, Alsey Sut-  
herland, Edward E. Hussy, W. H. Hansley, O. R.  
Kennan, James H. Hicks.

Columbus—F. George, A. F. Toon, M. Powell,  
Bladen—Isaac Wright, G. G. McDugald, J. W.  
Russ, J. R. Kemp, John Wessell, J. J. D. Lucas, W.  
N. Whitted, A. J. Jones, D. McMillan, J. O. Dan-  
iel, James O. Andrus, W. Westbrook, John King, J.  
B. Brown.

Robeson—John C. Moore, Dr. A. D. McNair,  
Duncan Smith, Abas. Davis, Jr., Wm. McNeill, Rob-  
ert S. French.  
Sampson—Wm. Faison, Curtis Thompson, A. A.  
McKoy, T. J. Morisey, Wm. C. Slocomb, William  
Ashford, J. W. Lane, C. A. Harrison, M. J. Faison,  
Dr. H. A. Bizzell, L. E. Carr, J. M. Jernigan, P.  
Murphy, J. B. Moore.

Cumberland—Wm. H. Bayne, D. G. McRae, W.  
J. Myron, James R. Gee, Hugh McCormick, Jno.  
Eccles, James Banks, John D. Williams, James G.  
Cook.

Onslow—Dr. Jno. H. McMillan, M. L. M. Redd,  
Jesse Cooper, S. Humphrey, George J. Ward, Ed-  
ward W. Sanders, Eli W. Sanders, Dr. Wm. Wren,  
Isaac B. Sanders, Charles Gregory.  
Brunswick—David D. Allen, M. C. Turentine,  
Daniel L. Russell.

The committee to report the organization of the  
Convention, then returned the following report:  
FOR PRESIDENT—Col. O. R. Kennan, of Duplin.  
VICE PRESIDENTS—Dr. J. H. McMillan, of Onslow;  
Wm. Faison, of Sampson; and Nicholas N.  
Nixon, of New Hanover.

SECRETARIES—Wm. H. Bayne, A. J. Grady, W.  
McNeill.

That the rules of the House of Commons govern  
this body, as far as applicable.

That each county shall have two votes.

That the Delegates from each county be requested  
to select one of their number to prepare Resolutions  
for the action of the Convention.

On motion of T. Loring the same Committee who  
reported the officers, were retained as the above Com-  
mittee.

On motion of Wm. H. Bayne, the committee to re-  
port resolutions were directed to have 150 copies of  
the resolutions which they shall prepare, printed for  
the use of the delegates.

The Convention then adjourned until 9 o'clock to-  
morrow.

TUESDAY MORNING, March 12.  
The Convention was opened by a fervent prayer  
from Rev. A. P. Roper.

Mr. Sanders from the committee to prepare busi-  
ness for the Convention, reported resolutions simply  
appointing delegates to the Nashville Convention.

Mr. D. G. McRae, of Cumberland, presented a  
minority report, consisting of a preamble and resolutions,  
appointing delegates, and giving the power to the  
President to appoint delegates in case Congress  
should not settle the question before the time ap-  
pointed for the meeting of the Nashville Convention.

Duncan K. McRae, Esq., was invited to take a  
seat in the Convention. Mr. McRae acknowledged  
the compliment, and made a few sensible and patri-  
otic remarks, the important subject of four pres-  
ent sectional difficulties.

Messrs. Isaac Wright of Bladen, Samuel Pot-  
ter of New Hanover, John Eccles of Cumberland, Mc-  
Rae of New Hanover, severally addressed the Con-  
vention.

After these addresses, Mr. Loring offered a resolu-  
tion referring the whole matter to the committee to  
further consideration. Mr. D. G. McRae moved to  
amend Mr. Loring's resolution by appointing a new  
committee to take these resolutions into considera-  
tion. The amended resolution was adopted, and  
each delegation, after consultation, appointed the fol-  
lowing gentlemen from each county, to compose the  
committee:

New Hanover, G. J. McRae; Duplin, Jere Pearsall;  
Columbus, A. F. Toon; Robeson, Abas. Davis;  
Cumberland, James Banks; Bladen, J. G. McDugald;  
Sampson, Patrick Murphy; Onslow, Isaac B. Sanders.

The Convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

At 3 o'clock the Convention again met, and the  
committee, through their chairman, reported the fol-  
lowing preamble and resolutions:

That in the opinion of this Convention, the present  
dangerous aspect of affairs demands of the peo-  
ple of the South the utmost prudence, moderation,  
and union of sentiment and action. To submit tamely  
to long continued and dangerous invasions of their  
rights, and to sit by and see the rights of humanity,  
and unbecoming the spirit of a free people. To re-  
sist the untold horrors of disunion on the other  
hand, would be worthy the high character of American  
citizens; subversive of the true principles of national  
and constitutional liberty, and a death blow to re-  
publican freedom throughout the world. While they  
feel the alarming progress of fanaticism at the  
North has rendered it necessary that the South should  
declare her wrongs in terms of indignant denunciation,  
they also fear among themselves that unreflecting  
zeal for a good cause, which often leads to dan-  
gerous error. To stand up boldly for our rights, to con-  
tend for them fearlessly under the constitution and  
the law, is the imperative duty of every true son of  
the South. To encourage a state of feeling which  
leads men carelessly to speak lightly of a dissolu-  
tion of the Union, may be to encourage the beginning  
of a revolution, which ought to be avoided by every  
patriot. What course, then, amid these difficulties  
is it the part of wise men to pursue? Let the peo-  
ple of the South State assemble together in every  
county town and village, and in moderation and firm-  
ness, take counsel together and declare their sense  
of the unjust disregard of their rights, by their north-  
ern brethren, and warn them of the danger of their  
course. Therefore

Resolved, That the principle of the Wilmot provi-  
so, begun in political tribulation and intrigue, and in-  
volving families, would if sanctioned by Congress,  
be unconstitutional, unjust, oppressive, and insulting  
to the South.

Resolved, That while we love and cherish our  
glorious Union, and desire to abide by it, while in  
honor and safety we can; and while we yet forbear,  
in the hope that a returning sense of right in our north-  
ern brethren may bring about a measure of self-protec-  
tion, we will not manfully defend them when they  
have committed their political fortunes to the cause  
of honor and justice to the south.

Resolved, That we in Convention assembled, do  
nominate and appoint two delegates, with alternates,

from the two political parties, to represent us in the  
proposed Nashville Convention.

Resolved, That we appoint six delegates from each  
county in this Congressional District, to meet in Ra-  
leigh on the 15th day of April next, for the purpose  
of appointing four delegates, with alternates, to re-  
present the State of North Carolina in the proposed  
Nashville Convention, and that they be chosen from  
the two great political parties.

Resolved, That the respective delegations from each  
county constitute committees to recommend delegates  
to the proposed Raleigh Convention.

Resolved, That we yet entertain feelings of the  
warmest attachment to the Union, and regard it with  
peculiar veneration, and as the hope of happiness and  
prosperity to the American citizen.

These resolutions were read separately and adopt-  
ed—unanimously, with the exception of Isaac Wright  
and J. O. Daniel of Bladen.

Mr. Banks of Cumberland, then submitted the fol-  
lowing:

Resolved, That this Convention recognizes the  
Nashville Convention simply as an advisory council,  
to consult and deliberate for the preservation of our  
southern rights, and for the welfare of our country,  
and the perpetuity of our glorious Union.

Duncan K. McRae spoke warmly, fervently, elo-  
quently and ably, in opposition to this resolution. Mr.  
Banks replied to Mr. McRae, in support of the reso-  
lution. Mr. Morisey spoke in opposition to, and  
Mr. Isaac Wright and Mr. Pearsall in favor of the  
resolution.

The question having been taken, the vote stood  
thus: against the resolution, Duplin, Bladen, Sam-  
pson, Columbus, and Onslow. For it, New Hanover,  
Robeson, and Cumberland.

Mr. James G. Cook proposed the following, which  
was passed unanimously.

Resolved, That we have seen with pleasure the  
views of the Hon. Daniel Webster, delivered in the  
Senate of the United States, on the question of slav-  
ery; the high and noble stand which he has taken en-  
titled him to the thanks of every lover of his country.

And further, that this Convention considers the Hon-  
orable Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and Mr. Dickinson,  
of New York, and all other northern gentlemen who  
have labored to sustain the constitutional rights of  
the South, entitled to the thanks of the southern  
people.

The Hon. Robert Strange was then nominated as  
the delegate on the part of the democratic party, to  
represent this District in the Nashville Convention,  
and was unanimously elected.

Mr. Griffith J. McRae, of Wilmington, was nomi-  
nated as a delegate on the part of the whigs. Also,  
Mr. Daniel Baker, Wm. A. Wright and others. Af-  
ter several ballottings, Mr. McRae was elected.

Mr. Stephen Graham, of Duplin, was appointed  
alternate to the Hon. Robt. Strange, and Thomas Ju-  
nius Morisey, alternate to Mr. McRae.

In accordance with the fourth resolution, the com-  
mittees nominated the following gentlemen as their de-  
legates to Raleigh:

Cumberland—Alex. Elliott, Wm. H. Haigh, Jas.  
Banks, J. C. Shepherd, G. W. Jernigan, D. Bethune.  
New Hanover—N. N. Nixon, David Reid, James  
Cassey, T. H. Williams, Saml. R. Potter, Col. J.  
D. Jones.

Bladen—Wm. N. Whitted, J. G. McDugald, J.  
R. Kemp, T. C. Smith, T. I. Robinson, J. W. Russ.  
Robeson—Robt. S. French, Col. J. McNeill, Col.  
P. P. Smith, Col. A. McMillan, Abasdon Davis,  
Col. Neill Regan.

Columbus—F. George, Col. J. Maubly, Alva  
Smith, Calvin Haynes, Rev. Hays Lennon, Wm. J.  
Stanly.

Onslow—J. A. Ayeritt, Col. D. W. Humphrey, I.  
B. Sanders, Col. G. I. Ward, D. A. Humphrey, L.  
W. Reid, Col. A. Harrison, Dr. H. A. Bizzell,  
A. B. Chesnut, A. A. McKoy, W. H. K. Slo-  
cum.

Duplin—O. R. Kennan, Jas. Dickson, A. J. Grady,  
A. T. Standford, Col. C. D. Hill, Dr. Henry W.  
Faison.

On motion of D. G. McRae, the Secretaries were  
directed to publish these proceedings in the news-  
papers, and send copies of them to our Senators and  
the Representative of this District in Congress.

After a vote of thanks to the officers, the Con-  
vention adjourned.

O. W. H. McMillan, Pres.  
Wm. Faison, Secy.  
N. N. Nixon, Vice Pres.  
A. J. Grady, Secy.  
Wm. McNeill, Secy.  
Wm. H. Bayne, Secy.

MEETING IN NEW HANOVER.

Pursuant to a previous notice, a portion of the De-  
mocrats of Rowan County met at the Court House in  
Salisbury, on Saturday the 9th instant, when, on mo-  
tion, Archibald Henderson was called to the Chair,  
and Obadiah Woodson requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by the  
Chairman, and published in the resolutions passed at  
the Baltimore Convention in 1840,—as exemplified  
in that they present them; whereupon Dr. Edward H.  
Brown arose and offered the following:

1. Resolved, That the Democrats of Rowan County  
will sustain the nominees of the State Convention  
for Governor, and will energetically use every avail-  
able means to promote and secure his election.

2. Resolved, That we regard terms of office for life,  
and property qualifications, as contrary to the spirit of  
Republican institutions and the highest interests of  
society; that their evident and only tendency is to  
create and perpetuate distinctions without merit.

3. Resolved, That the Democratic creed as expound-  
ed and published in the resolutions passed at the  
Baltimore Convention in 1840,—as exemplified in  
Jefferson, Jackson, and Polk, fully describes and em-  
braces the object, spirit and powers of the Federal  
Government, and is best calculated to secure the rights  
and accomplish the happiness of the people.

4. Resolved, That we respectfully and unanimously  
recommend to the favorable consideration of the Con-  
vention, the name of the Hon. DAVID S. RAIN,  
of Rockingham County, as the nominee of the Demo-  
cratic party for Governor.

5. Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be  
authorized to appoint 36 Delegates to attend the Con-  
vention to be held at Raleigh on ——— to nomi-  
nate a suitable candidate for Governor.

The resolutions being under consideration, Robert  
E. Love, Esq., advocated their adoption in a very an-  
imated speech of about half an hour, and briefly ad-  
dressed the Southern Convention to be held at  
Nashville, Tennessee, urging the necessity of North  
Carolina being represented in it.

Capt. John U. Ogletree also entertained the meeting  
by making a few remarks, after which the resolutions  
were read separately, and unanimously adopted.

In pursuance to the 5th resolution, the following  
gentlemen were appointed Delegates to the State  
Convention:

Newberry—E. Hall, Jeremiah Baringer, Dr. John  
Smith, John L. Graham, M. S. Farley, Wm. Heath-  
man, Filmon Cranford.  
Rockingham—Wm. S. May, Radford Bailey, Peter  
Avey, Dr. Albert T. Powe, David Baringer, Peter  
Hartman, Paul Goodman, Moses G. Morgan, Arch-  
ibald Misenheimer, John Shaver, Esq., Dr. Archibald  
M. Nesbitt, Daniel Kern, D. W. Houscyeut, Esq.,  
Milo Bowman, Daniel Kintz, Thomas Rymer, Sr.,  
Jacob Ramsey, Charles A. Bower, Wm. G. Miller,  
Capt. John Smith, Capt. Thos